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Diſcourſes on Davila.

No. XXIII.—CONTINUED.

Utrumque regem, ſua multitudo conſalutaverat.

CATHARINE hoped, that by conducting with ability, the reins of the ſtate would return to her hands. She firſt thought of making ſure of the Princes of Lorrain. A negotiation ſo delicate and thorny, ought not to be confided to any but the ableſt hands. The Queen, after having caſt her eyes on ſeveral perſons, fixed them at laſt on the Marſhal *de Saint Andre*, as the man of the court the moſt proper to aſſure her ſucceſs. She ſent for him, and after ſeveral diſcourſes, the reſult was, that it would be impoſſible to terminate the differences of the two parties, without tumult and war, but by relaxing ſomewhat of their pretenſions, by ceding a part on both ſides, and making the Queen the arbitratrix of their intereſt. That by this plan, the two parties, without yielding one to the other, would appear, from reſpect, and for the peace of the public, to give way to the mother of their King, who ſhould hold the equilibrium between the *Guiſes* and the *Bourbons*.

The Queen was a politician refined enough to pretend that ſhe was indebted for this council to the prudence of the Marſhal, rather than that ſhe had ſuggeſted it to him, which was the fact. The Marſhal, judging without paſſion that this project would be very convenient to the ſlippery and perilous ſituation in which the *Guiſes* ſtood, undertook to negotiate with their party. Upon the propoſition which he made of it to the Duke and Cardinal, and which they brought into deliberation in an aſſembly of their confidents; the opinion of theſe, and even of the two brothers, were divided. The Duke, who had more caution and moderation than his brother, yielded to the accommodation, which was to leave him in poſſeſſion of the governments and riches which he held from the liberality of the late Kings. But the Cardinal more ambitious and more violent, rejected all compromiſes, and pretended that they would preſerve their power in the ſame degree, as they had exerciſed it under Francis IId. The ſentiment of the Duke was approved by the Cardinal *de Tournon*, the Marſhals *Briſſac* and *Saint Andre*, and above all by *Sepiere*, the advice of all which perſonages had a weight, which accompanies an high reputation for prudence juſtly acquired. All judged it ſufficient for the *Guiſes* to preſerve their credit and honors, and preſerve themſelves for circumſtances more favorable; and the reſult they communicated to the Queen by *Saint Andre*, and left to her the choice of means the moſt proper to treat with the King of Navarre.

There remained ſtill a greater obſtacle to overcome: to appeaſe the faction of the diſcontented Princes: an enterprize which many thought impoſſible and chimerical: but the Queen, who perfectly knew the characters and diſpoſitions of the perſons with whom ſhe had to treat, did not deſpair of obtaining her end. The King of Navarre had for his principal confidents, *Deſcars Gaſcon*, and *Leoncourt*, Biſhop of Auxerre. *Deſcars* had a contracted genius and little experience; *Leoncourt* was a deſigning politician, but ſolely intent upon his own fortune. The Queen ſecretly gained both, by approaching each on his weak ſide. She dazzled *Deſcars* with preſents and amuſed him with ſpecious reaſonings. And ſhe excited in the Biſhop of Auxerre, hopes of eccleſiaſtical benefices and dignities which he could not eaſily obtain by the ſole credit of the King of Navarre. They both promiſed, under the pretext of giving faithful and ſincere council to their maſter, to favor the negotiations which tended to bring the two parties together, and commit the regency to the Queen mother.

The Dutcheſs of *Montpenſier*, carried the firſt propoſals of accommodarion. Her candor and frankneſs, had gained the confidence of the Queen: and her taſte for the new opinions, had attached her to the King and Queen of Navarre. In the progreſs of things, *Carrouges* and *Lanſac*, Lords of conſummate prudence, entered inſenſibly into this negotiation. By means of theſe perſons the Queen propoſed to the King of Navarre three conditions. 1. To ſet at liberty all who had been arreſted for the conſpiracy of Amboiſe, the Prince of *Conde*, Madam *de Roye*, and the Vidame *de Chartres*; and to annul by the Parliament of Paris, the ſentence againſt the Prince. 2. To create the King of Navarre, lieutenant-general of the kingdom, on condition that the Queen had the title and authority of regent. 3. To obtain of the King of Spain the reſtitution of Navarre. The confidents of the King of Navarre, exaggerated to him theſe advantages; they repreſented to him that the name of regent, a title without reality, was but an empty and ſpecious ſound, for which he would be abundantly recompenſed by the power and authority, which would be given him over the provinces; prerogatives in which conſiſted the effective government of the kingdom. That the glory of delivering the Prince of *Conde*, by the humiliation of his enemies, joined to the hope of re-eſtabliſhing forever his houſe, in its original ſplendor, left him no room to heſitate. It is not a time, ſaid they, to conteſt with rigor againſt enemies ſo powerful. You have to combat the prejudices, which your enterprizes againſt the ſtate have excited. Why, upon the brink of a precipice, do you indulge chimerical hopes? *The deputies of the ſtates are almoſt all, devoted to the will of the Queen and the* Guiſes, *who have choſen them at their pleaſure and gained them to their intereſts.* If the affair is left to their deciſion, it is to be feared that their partiality, will incline them to exclude the Princes from the government, and commit it to the *Guiſes*, which would infallibly accompliſh the final ruin of the houſe of *Bourbon*:

Theſe reaſons ſhook the reſolution of the King of Navarre, and diſpoſed him to follow theſe councils: but he was ſtill reſtrained by the Prince of *Conde*, whoſe keen reſentment and deſire of vengeance, rather than ſolid reaſons, excited to adviſe the contrary. The Duke *de Montpenſier* and the Prince *de la Rhoche-ſur-yon*, ſupported thoſe who negotiated an accommodation. Both were of the houſe of *Bourbon*, but of a branch more diſtant from the royal-ſtock, and had not meddled in theſe troubles. *(To be continued.)*

MR. LEDYARD.

[*The following is extracted from different parts of the Journal of Mr. Ledyard, who was ſent out from England by the Aſſociation, for promoting the diſcovery of the interior parts of* Africa.]

"A TRAVELLER, who ſhould, by juſt compariſons between things here and in Europe, tell his tale; who, by a mind unbewitched by antecedent deſcriptions, too ſtrong, too bold, too determined, too honeſt, to be capable of lying, ſhould ſpeak juſt as he thought, would, no doubt, be eſteemed an arrant fool, and a ſtupid coxcomb.—Per example, an Engliſhman who had never ſeen Egypt, would aſk me what ſort of a woman an Egyptian was? If I meant to do the queſtion as much juſtice by the anſwer, as I could in my way, I ſhould aſk him to take notice of the firſt company of gypſies he ſaw behind a hedge in Eſſex; and I ſuppoſe he would be fool enough to think me a fool.

"Auguſt 14. I left Alexandria at midnight, with a pleaſant breeze north; and was at ſun-riſe next morning at the mouth of the Nile, which has a bar of ſand acroſs it, and ſoundings as irregular as the ſea, which is raiſed upon it by the contentions of currents and winds.

"The view in ſailing up the Nile is very confined, unleſs from the top of the maſt, or ſome other eminence, and then it is an unbounded plain of excellent land, miſerably cultivated, and yet interſperſed with a great number of villages, both on its banks, and as far along the meadows, as one can ſee in any direction. The river is alſo filled with boats paſſing and re-paſſing; boats all of one kind, and navigated in one manner, nearly alſo of one ſize, the largeſt carrying ten or fifteen tons. On board of theſe boats are ſeen onions, water-melons, dates, ſometimes a horſe, a camel (which lies down in the boat) and ſheep, goats, dogs, men and women. Towards evening and morning they have muſic.

"Whenever we ſtopped at a village, I uſed to walk into it with my conductor, who, being a Muſſelman, and a deſcendant from Mahommed, wore a green turban, and was therefore reſpected, and I was ſure of ſafety: but in truth, dreſſed as I was, in a common Turkiſh habit, I ſhould have walked as ſafely without him. I ſaw no propenſity among the inhabitants to incivility. The villages are moſt miſerable aſſemblages of poor little mud huts, flung very cloſe together without any kind of order, full of duſt, lice, fleas, bed bugs, flies, and all the curſes of Moſes: people poorly clad, the youth naked—in ſuch reſpects they rank infinitely below any ſavages I ever ſaw.

"The common people wear nothing but a ſhirt and drawers, and they are always blue. Green is the royal or holy colour; none but the deſcendants of Mahommed, if I am rightly informed, being permitted to wear it."

PARIS, Auguſt 8.

THE myſtery made yeſterday in the National Aſſembly of the names of the two Members accuſed by the Chatelet, of having been concerned in the ſcenes of violence that paſſed at Verſailles, the 5th and 6th of October, 1790, is ſufficiently explained by the following report of that tribunal, publiſhed this day, viz.

CHATELET, AUGUST 5 and 6.

"THE Chatelet of Paris has been ſitting theſe two days paſt, to hear the report of the inveſtigation of the affair of the 5th and 6th of October laſt.

"By judgment without appeal *(en dernierre reſſorte)* it has been ordered, That information ſhould continue to be taken, and that in the mean time, a perſon of the name of Nicholas, (known by the deſignation of the man with the long beard) Mademoiſelle Teroine de Mericourt, a man of the name of Armaud, a name of Louiſe Keine le Duc, and a man of the name of Blangey, ſhould be apprehended.

"That certain perſons unknown, (thirteen in number, ſeveral of whom were dreſſed in women's clothes, and whoſe deſcription we think uſeleſs to give) be likewiſe apprehended.

"As alſo, that M. Louis Poil, Joſeph d'Orleans, and Mirabeau the elder, deputies of the National Aſſembly, appearing to be liable to be apprehended, copies of the depoſitions ſhall be preſented to the National Aſſembly, in conformity with the decrees of the 26th of June, ſanctioned by the King, that the Aſſembly may take ſuch ſteps as it may think proper."

THE myſterious packet was opened on Monday laſt, by the committee, when, the proofs appearing ſufficiently ſtrong, the two members accuſed, were immediately taken into cuſtody.

"The young Mirabeau (le Vicompte) is ſuppoſed to have been a party, as, on their apprehenſion, he immediately diſappeared. The object of this conſpiracy, it is ſaid at Paris, was to remove the King, and that on that occaſion, he owed his life to accident.

"Opinions are however divided, and the Duke and M. Mirabeau are not without their ſupporters, who ſay that the whole is a plot of the Marquis de la Fayette!"

The Viſcount Mirabeau is ſaid to have abſented himſelf, ſince Wedneſday laſt, from Paris, and from his duties at the National Aſſembly, without any one's knowing what is become of him. It is ſuſpected by ſome that he had favored M. Bonne Parvardin's eſcape from priſon, and hearing of his being taken into cuſtody, did not chuſe to wait the event. The latter gentleman was expected to be brought a priſoner to Paris to night, and from his examination much inſight is expected to be got in the ſuppoſed project of a counter-revolution. Some of the public pretend that this project is not yet given up, and that frequent councils are held at Aix-la-Chappelle, by M. de Broglio, and ſeveral refugee lieutenant generals. In the mean time the examination of d'Hoſier and Petit Jean ſtill continues, but no information can be obtained from them.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

JULY 26.

The patriotic contribution of MONSIEUR was this day announced to amount to 500,000 livres, the fourth of his annual income. The ſubſcription of this prince rendered an early homage to the equalizing decree of the Aſſembly. It was ſimply LOUIS STANISLAUS XAVIER, DE FRANCE. No veſtige of his diſtinction of Monſieur, or of his title of Compte de Provence, remained; and the ſubſcription of the next brother to the King was not to be diſtinguiſhed from that of the moſt obſcure citizen. It was natural to expect ſo exemplary a tribute to the laws, from this reſpectable Prince, whoſe conduct through the whole progreſs of the revolution has been ſo unſuſpicious and unoffending.

AUGUST 1.

Mr. NECKAR's letter was read, in vindication of himſelf from the charges of M. *Camus*, relative to the anticipations in favor of M. le *Compte d'Artois*, and Madame *de la Mark*. He denied poſitively the ſubſtance of either acculation: what, however, he had done, was undoubtedly at the command of the ſovereign. His epiſtle was conceived in terms of ſtrong diſſatisfaction and diſguſt. He complains of unjuſtifiable diſtruſt towards a man, who had ever anxiouſly labored for the proſperity of the nation. In noticing the calumny caſt upon him by an unkown perſon, relative to the concealment of 600 millions of the national treaſure, he thus expreſſes himſelf:

"*I earneſtly requeſt that the aſſembly will ſeverely ſearch into the particulars of that accuſation, and by a ſpeedy examination of my account deliver me from the aſperſions of my enemies. I am the more anxious—I hope becomingly ſo—for ſuch an audit, as it will be the herald of my approaching peace, in a retirement from the tempeſts of active life, and the conſtant torment of continual vigilance. Yes, gentlemen, I will then depart in the honeſt confidence of integrity and zeal. Certain that my duty has never been deviated from a moment, I ſhall, with alacrity, ſubmit to whatever ſcrutiny the repreſentatives of the nation may deem neceſſary in my particular to make; not dreading inveſtigation, where diſcloſure will be ſurely honorable, as more clearly evincing to the world the purity of my purpoſes, and the difficulties of my office, and how hardly indeed I have laboured—to be rewarded at length with ſuſpicion and clamor.*"

To ſo much firmneſs and free repreſentation, from a great man, oppreſſed by affairs abſolutely inextricable, the Aſſembly were by no means inſenſible. The deepeſt impreſſion was made upon the minds of all preſent, aſſiſted too by the indiſpoſition of the ſovereign.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

Great efforts are to be made, ſoon after the meeting of the next parliament, to have the trade to Hudſon's Bay thrown open indiſcriminately to all the ſubjects of Great-Britain. It is thought the Hudſon's Bay company, at preſent conſiſting of only nine or ten perſons, will be the leſs anixous to have their excluſive privilege continued, as they do not now find their trade with the countries about that bay, ſo advantageous as before we get poſſeſſion of Canada. The company's charter was granted to them in the year 1670 for an excluſive trade to thoſe parts, and ever ſince they have kept up a conſtant annual intercourſe, with four large ſhips navigated by 130 ſeamen. Their ſeveral Forts are now garriſoned by about 190 or 200 men. They export commodities to the value of 16,000l. and bring home returns to the value of 29,000l. which yield to the public revenue 3734l.—This commerce, ſmall

as it is, has afforded immenſe profits to the company, and even ſome advantages to Great-Britain in general; ſince the commodities we exchange with the Indians are all manufactured in Great-Britain, and being the very refuſe of the manufactories, would find no other purchaſers but the ſavage nations.—On the other hand, the ſkins and furs imported from Hudſon's Bay are the beſt America produces, enter largely into our manufactures, and afford us materials for trading with many nations of Europe to great advantage.

"Mr. Mears, and his aſſociates, during his continuance on the northweſtern coaſts of America, made ſuch obſervations as inclined them to believe that notwithſtanding the opinions of ſo many navigators to the contrary, a northweſt paſſage through the Continent of America does actually exiſt.—Some publications from theſe gentlemen on the ſubject are expected to appear in a ſhort time. With all due deference, however, to Mr. Mears, &c. it is a fact well aſcertained, that no ſuch paſſage exiſts to the ſouthward of the latitude of the 56th degree. If, in reality, it exiſts any where, it muſt be either through Baffin's Bay, or by the north of Greenland, in the Weſtern Hemiſphere. As to any paſſage beyond the 56th degree to the northward, it muſt be neceſſarily ſo incommoded with ice nearly the whole year round, as to wholly unfit for the purpoſes of navigation and commerce."

Count Woronzow, the Ruſſian Miniſter at this court, is among the moſt enlightened characters his country has ever produced. He lives much retired at his Richmond Villa, and employs his leiſure hours in the education of his children, and it is the general opinion of all who know him, that they could not find a better preceptor.

A perſon of obſervation who has lately returned to this country from his travels through the dominions of the Eaſtern Turks, relates that the contents of the Ottoman Library, kept in the Seraglio, are at length brought to light by the treachery of one of the pages of the Seraglio, who was prevailed upon to tranſlate clandeſtinely every day, a few lines of the large catalogue, till the whole was compleated; and thus we have in poſſeſſion at laſt, what the Turkiſh jealouſy has ſo long kept from the world. The merits and value of this library, however, it appears have been greatly over-rated——Commentaries, explanations, &c. on the Alcoran, occupy the largeſt portion. There are alſo ſome treatiſes on juriſprudence, with commentaries and marginal notes. The hiſtories are not numerous, and chiefly confined to the Ottoman Empire. Under the head philoſophy, are, the myſteries of nature, the truths of Plato,, of Pliny, and Ariſtotle's logic. The learned have long imagined that the loſt Decads of Livy, the whole works of Tacitus, and the poems of Homer were depoſited in this library—but all theſe hopes are diſſipated, as none of theſe works are to be found in the catalogue——Printing is now carried on to great perfection in Conſtantinople, and this alone will probably in a courſe of years, by diffuſing knowledge, lead to a total revolution in the ſentiments and manners of the Turks The greater number of their publications conſiſts of the hiſtory and annals of their empire, and their wars with other nations, digeſted in a regular ſeries—which will doubtleſs furniſh ample materials for a more authentic hiſtory of the Eaſtern nations, than any that has yet been communicated to the public.

There are a number of people who have ſome how got it in their heads, that one object of our preparations, and conſequently not the leaſt, is the reſtoration of the *Gallic Monarch*. Reports of this kind are hardly worth a ſerious refutation. A perfect neutrality with regard to France, is the avowed ſyſtem of the preſent adminiſtration.

The gentleman who offered the waterman *two-pence* for preſerving his *wife* from a watery grave, has certainly been amply vindicated by the declaration that the lady was his *wife*.—We cannot but think the waterman a fool for expecting more in ſuch a caſe.

In former times, hunting was the only buſineſs of a gentleman. The practice of blood made him rough and hard-hearted: he led the life of a dog, or of a ſavage; violently active in the field, ſupinely indolent at home. His train of ideas was confined to dogs, horſes, hares, foxes: not a rational idea entered the brain, not a ſpark of patriotiſm, nothing done for the public, his dependents enſlaved and not fed, no huſbandry, no embelliſhment, loathſome weeds round his dwelling, diſorder and dirt within. Conſider the preſent mode of living. How delightful the change, from the hunter to the farmer, from the deſtroyer of animals to the feeder of men.

From the different voyages made to the South Seas, and other parts, in conſequence of the encouragement given by his Majeſty, no leſs than twelve hundred new ſpecies of plants have been added to thoſe formerly known; and every other department of natural hiſtory has received large additions.

After all that has been ſaid in favor of Lord Dundonald's coal-tar, the demand therefor in the navy does not anſwer expectation. In the ſeaman's phraſe, it is too *lean* a coat to be of much ſervice; and experience has ſhown, that, altho laid on in the beſt manner, the bottom planks of a ſhip become entirely bare, even in ſo moderate a run as from the Engliſh channel to Barbadoes. The tar of Carolina is infinitely preferred in the Iriſh ports; and in this iſland alſo, we of late give it a preference, for its ſtouteſs and durability. The importations of this article from Norway are daily on the decline; and it now comes higher than the American tar.

PARIS, AUGUST 18.

CLUB DES JACOBINS.

A FEW hours after the meeting, which took place on the 13th inſt between M. CAZALES and M. BARNAVE, this laſt gentleman preſented himſelf to the Club of the Jacobins, of which he was Preſident at that time, and gave an account of his duel with that modeſty which ſo well ſuits talents, victory, and high-ſpirited youth. He diſcovered the fatal error he had been brought into, and the falſe point of honor which had engaged him to commit an action contrary to every principle of morality and of law: He announced to the members of the club, that he was determined to acknowledge his error before the National Aſſembly, and to ſolicit a decree to proſcribe duelling hereafter.

Mr. ROBERTSPIERRE, another member of the club, and of the National Aſſembly, celebrated for his genius and eloquence, ſpoke on the ſame ſubject in the following terms:

"GENTLEMEN,

"*I CANNOT refuſe to the generoſity of mind, and ſtrength of reaſoning of the hon. gentleman, who has juſt ſpoke on a ſubject ſo intereſting to ſociety, the eulogium he deſerves. Undoubtedly the National Aſſembly ought, and will paſs a decree againſt duelling: It is a barbarous relic of that chivalry which, in other reſpects, we have ſo nobly aboliſhed. Be not deceived gentlemen, you have in this caſe a very old prejudice to ſubdue; it will not be aboliſhed by a ſimple decree of the National Aſſembly, and nothing can ſo effectually deſtroy it as a great example.*

"*While M. Barnave diſplays his talents and exerts his eloquence to extirpate for ever the ſavage and horrid cuſtom of duelling, I propoſe to decree, that a civic crown ſhall be preſented to that great prince, to to that Chriſtian hero and worthy legiſlator, who has endured with a courage and magnanimity beyond example, and almoſt above belief, the redoubled inſults which thoſe who are envious of his glory, and his unparalleled virtues, have offered him. This greatneſs of ſoul, foreign to the principles and conception of the generality of men, merits greater encomiums from an aſſembly of philoſophers and legiſlators, than that ferocious diſpoſition ſung into heroiſm by our bards. That great man has done more for his reputation by the mildneſs of his temper, than all his forefathers by their atchievements. What, indeed, can be greater in human nature, than to ſee a man rendering himſelf ſuperior to inſult?*"

The eloquence of M. Robertſpierre inflaming the hearts of all the Jacobins, it was echoed unanimouſly from every part of the room, "Long life to M. d'Orleans, who firſt among the Bourbon race has trod on the Gothic prejudices of chivalry.

To the *Editor* of the ENGLISH MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A CUSTOM, which has long prevailed, and ſeems daily to become more general, has hitherto been thought too trifling to claim the laſh of ſatire; but, as it has frequently rouſed my indignation and reſentment, I ſhall freely give you my real ſentiments upon it.

The practice which thus deſervedly calls forth my cenſure, is that of ſtanding before the fire, with the hinder flaps of the coat indelicately extended by the hands, that the poſteriors may enjoy the whole warmth of the fire. To ſuch an exceſs is this faſhon arrived, that I have frequently ſeen a powdered beau unbluſhingly ſtand for half an hour together, in that indecent poſition, at a time when ſeveral ladies have been ſeated round the fire place, receiving no advantage from the benign contents of the grate, and having nothing more than a peep at them between the legs of the ſtrutting hero.

To convince you, Sir, that this habit is acquired from faſhion or example, I ſhall only obſerve, that in the height of ſummer, when the heat is almoſt inſupportable, if any of theſe rump chafers ſhould happen to be in a room where there is only a fire place, up go the flaps of the coat in an inſtant, and the hero enjoys the extatic ideal warmth of a grate unillumined. 'Till I had ſeen ſeveral inſtances of this kind, I never declared myſelf an inveterate enemy to theſe hipmongers; ſuppoſing them prompted to ſuch a practice by a natural frigidity of conſtitution; but, being now convinced that it is conſidered only as a faſhionable amuſement, inſtead of a means of acquiring warmth neceſſary for the exerciſe of the animal functions, I ſhall equally hold the practice and the practiſers in deriſion.

THE ADDRESS

Of the COMMON COUNCIL of the city of NEW-BRUNSWICK.

To his Excellency Governor PATERSON,

SIR,

WE, the Preſident, Regiſter, Directors and aſſiſtants of the city of New-Brunſwick, in common council convened, beg leave to preſent you our ſincere and moſt reſpectful congratulations on your appointment to the government of New-Jerſey. Your early and firm attachment to the cauſe of liberty, and your integrity, wiſdom and ability in the ſeveral public characters which you have ſuſtained, added to your well known liberality of ſentiment, and your benevolence in the walks of private life, early drew upon you the eyes of all as the ſucceſſor of our late, worthy and much reſpected GOVERNOR. The unanimous ſuffrages of the people, have now placed you in his ſeat; and we hope you will believe we ſpeak the language of our hearts, and of the citizens of New-Brunſwick, when we aſſure you, we feel the moſt cordial ſatisfaction in this choice, and hail you welcome to that important ſtation. The unanimity which has diſtinguiſhed itſelf in your election affords to you the happieſt preſage of the ſupport of your fellow citizens in the execution of your office, and to us, the moſt flattering proſpect of all that happineſs which is to be derived from a free republican government, under a wiſe and virtuous adminiſtration. That you may long continue, in domeſtic felicity, to enjoy the confidence of your country, and that your ſervices may be rewarded by their warmeſt gratitude and eſteem, is our ſincere wiſh.

Signed by order of the Common Council.

JOHN NEILSON, Regiſter.

New-Brunſwick, Nov. 1. 1790.

To which the GOVERNOR made the following Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my moſt grateful acknowledgements, for your polite and affectionate addreſs. The eſteem of the wiſe and virtuous is at all times pleaſing, and in the adminiſtration of government eſſentially neceſſary. Elevated by the unanimous ſuffrages of a free people, to the ſtation ſo ably filled by our late worthy, and much reſpected Governor, I count it one of the happieſt circumſtances of my life, that my conduct in the different departments, which I have occupied, has met with the approbation of my fellow-citizens at large, and in particular, of the common Council of New-Brunſwick. This favorable opinion I ſhall conſtantly endeavour to preſerve It will aid and animate me in the execution of the important truſt committed to my charge, and affords the happieſt preſage of ſupport, from the good people of this ſtate.

I wiſh you, Gentlemen, all happineſs, both of a public and private nature, and eſpecially, that you may long enjoy the bleſſings of a free government, and tranſmit the ſame inviolate, to your poſterity. W. PATERSON.

PITTSBURGH, October 23.

We learn, that two young Germans of the names of *Jacob Laurie* and *Peter Miller*, both of good character and reſpectable connections, were involved in a ſcuffle on the evening of the general election, at Greenſburgh, and after a hard fought battle, which laſted about half an hour, the latter of them was unfortunately killed. They were relations, although ſtrangers to each other, and it appears that the combat was fair, and without any degree of perſonal malice in either. The father and family of the deceaſed are ſo entirely convinced of the innocent intentions of Mr. *Laurie*, who is now in confinement, that they are perfectly reconciled to him, which is a circumſtance that does them great credit. We heartily ſympathiſe with them in their affliction, and hope that the citizens would be careful to avoid thoſe quarrels, which have been too common at public meetings, and frequently occaſion diſtreſs to individuals, and throw a diſrepute upon the community at large.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 20.

Giving rum and wine at funerals has been ſo much diſcountenanced, that there is no ſuch thing ſeen now at a funeral in the ſouthern States. In conducting ourſelves thus, we certainly ſhall act agreeable to the ſpirit of chriſtianity, although we tacitly diſavow the doctrine of the heathen philoſopher, who taught,

That when firſt an infant breathes the vital air;
Officious friends ſhould welcome him to care;
But joy ſhould life's concluding ſcene attend,
And wine be drank, to toaſt a parted friend.

At the

INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

No. 208, in MARKET, above 6th STREET, *South ſide*,

WILL be negociated all kinds of PAPER-MONEY and

Public Securities,

BUSINESS tranſacted in public offices in the city, and ſuch Paper-Money and Certificates furniſhed, as will make payment at the Land Office equal to Gold and Silver.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, and BILLS, BONDS, and NOTES of HAND diſcounted.

HOUSES, Farms, Lands, and Lots, bought and ſold, let or leaſed, and Houſes, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging procured for Strangers, or others.

BOOK-KEEPERS, Clerks, School-Maſters, Waiters, Nurſes, Seamſtreſſes, Chamber and other Maids, and thoſe of other profeſſions, who come well recommended, may hear of employ; and Employers be ſupplied, by applying to

FRANCIS WHITE.

Dealer in Paper Money, and Public Securities.

On MONDAY the firſt inſt. was publiſhed,

By CAREY, STEWART, and Co.

The American Muſeum,

For OCTOBER, 1790.

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Philadelphia, Nov. 6.

OF FRANCE.

THE collection of duties and taxes in France, which continues upon the old eſtabliſhment of deſpotiſm, becomes difficult and precarious: The people complain of the anniverſary feſtivals, and refined philoſophic declamations, while they feel not the benefits expected from their emancipation: In many places the arm of the collectors has been ſtrengthened by the aſſiſtance of the military.

The relief anticipated from the property of the clergy is found inadequate to the public exigencies, it was ſuppoſed that property would counterbalance—as the *aſſignats*, or notes funded on it, have already depreciated 6 or 7 per cent.

On the 28th Auguſt, M. de *Gouy*, after a ſpeech of two hours, came forward with a propoſal to pay off in one day, a debt of 100,000,000 ſterling—the creditors to be paid in *aſſignats*—the whole kingdom to be mortgaged for the ſecurity; this propoſal met with ſome oppoſition, it was thought that ſuch an enormous ſum of paper money would be extremely ſubject to depreciation; the aſſembly reſolved however to reſume the diſcuſſion that day fortnight.

Some paragraphiſts ſay that the National Aſſembly begin to diſcover that it is dangerous to pull down an old houſe without being provided with materials to erect a new one; we rather think that any exiſting difficulties in the way of the French revolution do not ariſe from the want of materials; as every civilized community furniſhes thoſe neceſſary to conſtitute a good conſtitution; the proper arrangement is the grand deſideratum; till this is made on the ſtrict principles of juſtice, or a ſacred regard to the equal rights of all—a permanent ſettlement of a conſtitution is a vain expectation.

Whether the abſorption of all the powers of government in one unwieldy aſſembly, uncontrouled, and without reſponſibility, who govern by temporary reſolves, and deal out a conſtitution by peace-meal, does not naturally generate inſurmountable obſtacles to the completion of the revolution of Francs, time will diſcover.

There was a time when the clergy and nobility of France appeared to be zealous in the cauſe of the revolution—fearful jealouſies are entertained reſpecting them at preſent; that policy which would have conciliated their attachment to the cauſe of freedom was certainly the moſt eligible—whether this conſiſted in ſtripping them of their revenues, and levelling their honours with the duſt, muſt be left to the teſt of experience.

The revolution of France is without compariſon the greateſt event in the annals of time; the extraordinary ſteps which have been taken by the national aſſembly are ſaid to be ſanctioned by the peculiar circumſtances in which the kingdom was placed; deep-rooted prejudices were to be eradicated—the throne of deſpotiſm was to be undermined and its very foundations deſtroyed; and before the people could be brought to realize their emancipation—the veil of tyranny muſt be "rent from the top to the bottom"—in doing this, though the rights of property may for a time be violated, yet an equal conſtitution will bring order out of this neceſſary confuſion, and eventually ſecure under the auſpices of liberty the happineſs of the people; this at leaſt appears to be the ſentiment of the national aſſembly in their addreſs to the people of France.

OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Britain has put herſelf to an enormous expence in equipping a formidable fleet—and for what?—This is an enquiry not eaſily anſwered. Can the fulleſt acknowledgment on the part of Spain of an equal right to trade with the natives of Nootka Sound, and a reſtitution of two merchant ſhips compenſate for theſe expenditures? Surely no. The debt of Great Britain was thought to be ſufficiently great: Mr. PITT has always appeared ſolicitous for its reduction; his popularity is ſaid to be ſuſpended on this favorite point; but war always adds to the debt and taxes of a country; in ſhort, the recent conduct of the Britiſh miniſter is truly enigmatical, and cannot at preſent be ſolved by any other ſuppoſition than this, that the world has been deceived in reſpect to the embarraſſments of that country—and that they have ſuch a ſurpluſage of wealth, that ſporting with a few millions will not be felt by the people.

From the length of time conſumed in equipping the Britiſh navy—and the extreme difficulty found in manning it—the difference between her ſituation when ſevered from America, and what it formerly was when united to her, is moſt ſtrikingly apparent. Should this circumſtance abate the Britiſh ſpirit of conqueſt and domination, it may conduce much to the tranquility of the human race—one, among many thouſands of the bleſſings derived to mankind from the American revolution.

"It is ſingular indeed, that England, high as it is in cultivation, and which in former times uſed to produce more corn than was neceſſary for the home conſumption, ſhould have been of late years under the neceſſity of depending on the produce of foreign countries for a part of its ſupply."

The elder MIRABEAU, ſpeaking of the American Congreſs, ſays "*I cannot but admire, that thoſe whom we once eſteemed a rude and barbarous people have already ſet an example to the old world in the intricate ſcience of government. I may ſafely pronounce the repreſentatives in the American legiſlature to be the firſt body of philoſophers who have ever had it in their power to aſſemble peaceably together in a legiſlative capacity, and deliberate upon the rights of nations and of men. The world indeed, has been long enough under the controul of bullies and ruffians, it is time that men of ſentiment, learning and benevolence began to have the ſway; theſe are the lights that muſt guide our ſpecies to that true dignity, which their ſtation in the chain of created intelligence demands.*

The prodigious demand for American produce the laſt year has been productive of the greateſt agricultural exertions the paſt ſeaſon:—and our labors have been crowned with abundant ſucceſs. The conſequence has been a reduction in the prices—but not ſo great we truſt as to operate unfavorably: It would be a great misfortune indeed, ſhould this circumſtance ſlacken our induſtry, or diſcourage our enterprize.—It is doubtleſs the policy of the United States not only to make our ſtores ſo abundant as out of the exceſs to be able to ſupply the whole world beſide; but alſo if poſſible to make it for the intereſt of all other nations to trade with us, by affording abſolutely the cheapeſt market.

How various are the ſentiments of mankind upon the ſame ſubject! While ſome have ſuppoſed that the United States might derive a revenue by a tax on emigration to this country—others propoſe that a bounty ſhould be paid on the importation of foreign artizans. Whatever may be the reſult of ſuch a propoſition, certain it is, that no country ever afforded ſuch inducements to emigrants, for it may be prettyſafely aſſerted, that every induſtrious ſober mechanic or huſbandman, who once fixed his foot on theſe hoſpitable ſhores, never had cauſe to regret the change of hemiſpheres.

While the United States more than realize the anticipations of the friends to the preſent conſtitution—not one of the numerous forebodings of its enemies, has ever come to paſs; theſe things ought to be had in remembrance, for tho compariſons are odious, they ſometimes anſwer very valuable purpoſes.

The preſent is undoubtedly one of the moſt intereſting periods in the hiſtory of man: The world is in labor—and liberty we truſt will ere long open its eyes on every nation under heaven.—The human mind, as if inſpired with new faculties, now penetrates through the thick veil of error and prejudice, and dares to think for itſelf. The rights of our ſpecies are juſtly appreciated, and properly aſſerted: Opinions derive no longer a ſanctity, from the ruſt of age, and the cobwebs of antiquity: America ſet the glorious example—and the flame has ſpread from nation to nation, till the moſt degraded people now declare they will be free.

The abuſe of TERMS is an evil that has produced much miſchief among mankind:—*Murder*, by being called *war*, is advocated by many who would revolt from doing a perſonal injury——*Intrigue* and *fineſſe* in politics are denominated *addreſs*——*Overreaching* in trade is the art of making a *bargain*——*Flattery* is but *complaiſance*——and univerſal *deception*, is a complete *knowledge of the world*.

A correſpondent obſerves, that as there are no land-jobbers in the United States, it is ſomewhat ſurpriſing that the treaty with the Creek nation ſhould have been ſo indecently attacked, as it appears to have been in ſome of the late papers:—Had the caſe been otherwiſe—and individuals or companies conceived themſelves injured by the treaty's contravening their right to millions of acres *fairly purchaſed*, and *ſolemnly ceded by the whole Creek nation*, we might have expected to hear that The Preſident and Senate of the United States, with all the executive officers of government were jamm'd into the Commiſſioner's cloſet to fabricate this odious treaty; but, as before obſerved, no land-jobbers exiſting in the United States, the outrageous inſult on government is truly unaccountable.

Another correſpondent obſerves, that on a ſuppoſition that a deep ſcheme of land jobbing has for a long time exiſted—that in the moment of inebriation *ſome* of the Creek nation have been induced to put their mark to acts of ceſſion, which when in poſſeſſion of their reaſon they have declared to be null and void, inaſmuch as they had no authority for what they did, their nation not being privy, or conſenting to ſuch deed of ceſſion—in ſuch caſe, to form a treaty that ſhall put it out of the power of the land-jobbers to carry fire and ſword into ſuch territory ſo ceded, is a moſt abominable, high-hand infringement of perſonal right, and a violation of the Conſtitution—it is an ex poſt facto law—in ſhort, it is "a Knoxonian plan"—ſmuggled into "the Commiſſioner's cloſet"—ſmuggled into the Senate of the United States—ſmuggled under the ſignature of The Preſident—and ſmuggled into the approbation of the people of the United States!!!

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Alexandria, to his friend at Baltimore, dated the 29th ult.

"Juſt in the moment of cloſing this letter, I have been informed, by a gentleman from the Southward, that, yeſterday, Capt. *Mowbray*, in a veſſel from England, arrived at Port Royal, Rappahannock river, after a very ſhort paſſage, (report ſays, 22 days) by which veſſel there are the moſt authenticated accounts of a WAR having abſolutely taken place between England and Spain, and that the Captain had actully read the declaration of war previous to his leaving England.—How far this may be true, I cannot ſay; but, from ſeveral circumſtances, I am apt to give credit to it."

Extract of a letter from Virginia, Oct. 17, to the Editor.

"Crops of tobacco and wheat, as well as corn, are very abundant; all of which are incomparably low to what they were laſt year: Tobacco, beſt James-River, may be had for 17s. and 18s.—wheat pr. buſhel, weighing 60 wt. at 4/6. and 5/.—and all other commodities low in proportion."

It has been ſaid that the methodiſt church in the United States conſiſts of 57621 perſons; a correſpondent who remembers the times of Mr. WHITFIELD, ſays, that a much larger church could have been collected forty years ago, from the followers of that celebrated itenerant who was the father of the methodiſts.

On the 25th of October laſt, Mr. *William M'Cloud*, ſnuff manufacturer and miller of Mr. *Iſaac Jones's* ſnuff-mill, on Brandywine-Creek, going up the race bank unfortunately fell into the Creek and was drowned. He had not been miſſing above 20 minutes before he was found, and every means which medical ſkill could deviſe, uſed for his recovery, but without ſucceſs. He has left a wife and child to bewail his loſs.

The LAW LECTURE will commence in this city about the 15th Dec.—[*The deſign of the plan is to furniſh a rational and uſeful entertainment to gentlemen of all profeſſions—and in particular to aſſiſt in forming the legiſlator, the magiſtrate, and the lawyer. At the cloſe of the whole courſe, ſome lectures and exerciſes in rhetoric and compoſition are to be given by Dr.* Smith.

A ſpecimen of American ingenuity, worthy the attention of the curious, is to be ſeen at Mr. R. Leſlie's in Market-ſtreet. It is a model of a flour mill, upon a new conſtruction, contrived by Mr. *Oliver Evans*, of Delaware ſtate. This machine, without the aſſiſtance of manual labour, firſt conveys the grain depoſited to be ground, to the upper floor, where it is cleaned; thence it deſcends to the hopper, and after being ground in the uſual way, the flour is conveyed to the upper floor, where by a ſimple and ingenious contrivance, it is ſpread, cooled, and gradually made to paſs to the bolting hopper. The whole contrivance does the greateſt honor to the inventor, and is likely to be of ſome pecuniary advantage to him, as he has obtained from Congreſs an excluſive right to the profits of the invention for 14 years. A number of mills have already been conſtructed on this plan, which are found to anſwer perfectly in practice. To make inanimate nature thus yield to the powers of man's inventive faculties, and produce what manual labour would otherwiſe be obliged to effect, muſt be of the greateſt advantage to a young country where hands are wanted. Numbers of thoſe formerly employed in manufacturing flour, will now guide the plough, cultivate our vacant lands, and lubour to encreaſe the real wealth of the country. *(Gen. Adv.)*

THIS DAY

There will be an ECLIPSE of the SUN—viſible.

	H.	M.	
Beginning, at	0	16	
Greateſt obſcuration	1	19	P. M.
Ecliptic conjunction	1	20½	
End	2	22	
Duration	2	6	

Digits eclipſed, about 4⅓ on the Sun's northern limb.

At places northward from Philadelphia this Eclipſe will be larger; and to thoſe ſouthward, ſmaller; but will not be central to any part of the Earth.

THE UNITED STATES.

WHILE *Diſcord* rends the eaſtern hemiſphere,
Peace, with her train of virtues triumphs here;
Beneath her ſmiles fair *ſcience* rears her head,
And all the arts their various treaſures ſpread;
The ſkies benignant ſhed their genial pow'r,
And plenty, in a rich profuſion, ſhow'r;
Our commerce catches every wind that blows:
To earth's remoteſt ſhores our produce goes:
Our ſacred laws, freedom and juſtice frame,
And rival nations celebrate our fame!
Hail happy States! may fate propitious give,
That long thy ſons in harmony may live:
On UNION built, till time diſſolve the ſphere
Thou *free*, and *great*, and *glorious* ſhalt appear!

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents —— ——	13/9——14/.
3 pr. Cents —— ——	7/1——7/2.
Defered 6 pr. Cents ——	5/9——6/.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settlement and other Certificates	12/1——12/2.
Indents —— ——	7/1——7/2.
State debts —— ——	8/.——8/2.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

Brig Betſey, Potter, New-York, 6 days
—— Mary Ann, Lemon, Liverpool, 59
—— James, M'Calmont, Oporto
Schooner Favorite, Grath, Grenada, 25
——— Induſtry, Peeples, St. Euſtatia, 20
Sloop Laurel, Shore, Portſmouth, 11
—— Hope, Aeken, Charleſton, 10.

THE POWER OF INNOCENCE.

A TRUE STORY.

WHEN firſt the nuptial ſtate we prove,
We live the happy life of love:
But when familiar charms no more,
Inſpire the bliſs they gave before;
Each leſs delighting, leſs is loved,
Firſt this, then that, is diſapproved;
Complacence flies, neglect ſucceeds;
Neglect, diſdain and hatred breeds.

'Twas thus a pair, who long time proved,
The joys to love, and be beloved,
At length fell out for trifling things;
From trifling, anger moſtly ſprings.—
The wiſh to pleaſe forſook each breaſt,
Love's throne by baſeſt rage poſſeſs'd,
Reſolved to part—they'd meet no more,
Enough.—The chariot's at the door—
The manſion was my lady's own—
Sir John reſolv'd to live in town:
Writings were drawn; each cauſe agreed;
Both vow'd they'd ne'er recall the deed.
The chariot waits.—Why this delay?
The ſequel ſhall the cauſe diſplay.
One lovely girl this lady bore,
Dear pledge of joys ſhe taſtes no more;
The father's mother's darling, ſhe,
Now liſp'd and prattled on each knee.—
Sir John, when riſing to depart,
Turn'd to the darling of his heart,
And cried with ardour in his eye,
"Come *Betſey*, bid Mamma good bye.'
The lady, trembling, anſwer'd "No—
"Go, kiſs Papa, my *Betſey*, go."
"The child ſhall live with me," ſhe cried,
"The child ſhall chuſe, Sir John replied.
Poor *Betſey* look'd at each by turns;
And each the ſtarting tear diſcerns;
My lady aſks with doubt and fear,
"Will you not live with me, my dear?"
"Yes," half reſolv'd replied the child,
And, half ſuppreſs'd her tears, ſhe ſmil'd.
Come *Betſey*," cried Sir John, "you'll go,
"And live with dear Papa, I know.'
"Yes," *Betſey* cried.—The lady then,'
Addreſ'd the wondering child again.
"The time to live with both is o'er;
"This day we part, to meet no more:
"Chuſe then,"—Here grief o'erflow'd her breaſt,
And tears burſt out, too long ſuppreſs'd.—
The Child, whoſe tears and chiding join'd,
Suppoſed Papa, diſpleaſed, unkind;
And tried with all her little ſkill,
To ſoothe his ſoft relenting will:
"Do," cried the liſper, "Pappa! do
"Love dear Mamma! Mamma loves you!"
Subdued, the ſource of manly pride,
No more his looks his heart belied;
The tender tranſport ſore'd its way:
They both confeſs'd each other's ſway;
And prompted by the ſocial ſmart,
Breaſt ruſh'd to breaſt, and heart to heart;
Each claſp'd their *Betſey*, o'er and o'er;
And Tom, drove empty from the door.

Ye that have paſſions for a tear,
Give nature vent, and drop it here.

REMARKS ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IT is a point of conſiderable importance in learning a language, to obtain a clear knowledge of the minute diſtinctions in the ſignification of words. There is a difference in the meaning of *truth* and *veracity* which is often overlooked; for we often hear it ſaid that a man is a man of *truth* and *veracity*. If theſe words mean the ſame thing, they need not be uſed at the ſame time. The fact is, *truth* is of Saxon origin, and comprehends the ſenſe of both the Roman derivatives *verity* and *veracity*. *Verity* is a *declaration agreeable to fact*; *veracity* is the *diſpoſition of a perſon to ſpeak agreeable to fact*. The Romans had *two* words to expreſs the *two* ideas; the Saxons had *one* word only for both, viz. *truth*. When therefore I ſay, a man is a man of *truth*, I ſay all that is comprehended in ſaying, he is a man of *truth* and *veracity*; for in Saxon, a *man of truth*, is in Latin derivatives, a *man of verity* and *veracity*.

The diſtinction between *obſerve* and *remark* is nearly loſt in common practice. *Obſerve* is *to ſee*, and *remark*, to *relate ſomething ſeen*. Yet theſe two words are confounded, for it is often ſaid, and the practice is ſo general as to render it good Engliſh, that I *obſerved to him* inſtead of I *remarked to him*. I make this remark to ſhew how natural we loſe primitive diſtinctions which were really uſeful.

Cuſtom and *habit* are alſo confounded in the ſame manner. *Cuſtom* is a *cauſe* of which *habit* is the *effect*. *Cuſtom* is a practice *continued* or *often repeated*, which produces an effect upon the body or mind, called *habit*. Thus late writers, copying the French *dans l' habitude*, ſay, *in the habit* of doing a thing. This is a late innovation. Habits exiſt *in* perſons, but how can perſons be *in* their habits? To *have a habit* is correct; to be *in* the practice of a thing is correct; but *in the habit* is wrong. The French *dans l' habitude* ſhould not be rendered *in the habit*, but *in the practice*, for *habitude* in French, anſwers to both the Engliſh words *cuſtom* or *practice*, and *habit*. [*Amer. Mer.*]

Improvements and Additions to Mr. BOWEN'S

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Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
October 14, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, That *Propoſals* will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, to the 30th day of November next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all *Rations* which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1791, both days incluſive, at *Springfield*, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of *Weſt-Point*, in the State of New-York.

The Rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the following Articles, *viz.*

One pound of Bread or Flour,
One pound of Beef, or ¾ of a pound of Pork,
Half a gill of Rum, Brandy, or Whiſky,
One quart of Salt,
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,
} pr. 100 rations.

Separate Propoſals may be made for each place, ſpecifying the loweſt price pr. ration.——No credit is required.

PLAN OF THE

Gazette of the United States:

(A NATIONAL PAPER.)

Publiſhed at the Seat of the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT,

Comprizing

I. EARLY and authentic accounts of the *Proceedings of Congreſs*—Its *Laws*, *Acts*, and *Reſolutions*, communicated ſo as to form an hiſtory of the tranſactions of the national government.

II. *Impartial Sketches of the Debates of Congreſs.*

III. *Eſſays* on the great ſubjects of *Government*; alſo upon the local and national rights of the American citizens, as founded upon the national or ſtate Conſtitutions; and upon every other ſubject, which may appear ſuitable for newspaper diſcuſſion.

IV. *A ſeries of Paragraphs*, calculated to catch the "living manners as they riſe," and to point the public attention to objects that have an important reference to domeſtic, ſocial and public happineſs.

V. The *Intereſts* of the United States as connected with their literary Inſtitutions; religious and moral objects; improvements in Science, Arts, EDUCATION and HUMANITY; their foreign treaties, alliances, connections, &c.

VI. Every ſpecies of *Intelligence* which may affect the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, or political intereſts of the American nation.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be received in all the capital towns upon the Continent; alſo at No. 69, *Market-Street, between Second and Third Streets, Philadelphia.*

To the PUBLIC.

AT this important criſis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with events of the greateſt magnitude—to ſtrengthen and complete the *union* of the States—to extend and protect their *commerce*—to explore and arrange the *national funds*—to reſtore and eſtabliſh the *public credit*—will require the *energies* of the patriots and ſages of our country—*Hence the propriety of encreaſing the mediums of knowledge and information.*

AMERICA, from this period begins her national exiſtence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—the wiſdom and folly—the miſery and proſperity of the *empires*, *ſtates*, and *kingdoms*, which have had their day upon the great theatre of time, and are now no more, ſuggeſt the moſt important mementos—theſe, with the rapid ſeries of events, in which our country has been involved, have taught the enlightened citizens of the United States, that *freedom* and *government*—*liberty* and *laws*, are inſeparable.

This conviction led to the adoption of the new conſtitution; for however VARIOUS the ſentiments, reſpecting the *merits* of this ſyſtem, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the neceſſity of an *efficient federal government.*

A paper, therefore, eſtabliſhed upon *national*, *independent*, and *impartial principles*—which ſhall take up the premiſed articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is preſumed, will be highly intereſting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this publication is determined to leave no avenue of information unexplored:—He ſolicits the aſſiſtance of perſons of leiſure and abilities—which, united with his own aſſiduity, he flatters himſelf will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement——and is, with due reſpect, the public's humble ſervant, *THE EDITOR.*

April 15, 1790.

THIS publication commenced with the preſent government of the United States:—Its principal objects are compriſed in the above plan; they have been thus far attended to, according to the beſt abilities of the Editor—and that they are deemed intereſting, has been evinced by the general approbation which the paper has received, and the extenſive circulation it has obtained: It ſhall be the aim of the Editor to keep up the ſpirit of his plan—every communication conducive to that point, will be gratefully received.—*Freedom*, *Government*, *Union* and *Peace* conſtitute the happineſs of every country—the United States in a particular manner, have all their preſent enjoyments, and future hopes, ſuſpended on the preſervation of theſe *eſſential pillars* of human felicity: In an ardent wiſh to promote theſe great objects, the "Gazette of the United States" originated—to theſe it has been—and ſhall be ſedulouſly devoted; and while it continues an impartial vehicle to the public of governmental tranſactions, and intereſting information on the moſt important ſubjects of life, the Editor cannot fail of public encouragement.

Agreeable to the original deſign, the publication is now commenced in Philadelphia, the ſeat of government for the United States.—The patronage of the citizens of this metropolis is hereby ſolicited:—Thoſe who may wiſh to form a judgment of the work, are reſpectfully informed that the firſt volume (from April 1789, to April 1790) may be inſpected at the houſe of the Editor, No. 69, Market-Street.

The ſecond volume commenced in April laſt: The Editor can ſupply the numbers complete from that period—which contain the laws of the ſecond ſeſſion of Congreſs—and the debates and proceedings of the houſe of Repreſentatives, during four months of the ſeſſion.

Among the innumerable bleſſings derived to the people of the United States from the preſent general government, there is none productive of happier effects than that ſpirit of UNIVERSAL CITIZENSHIP which has in a great meaſure eradicated party and local diſtinctions, and now forms a great national feature in the American character.——The Editor, therefore, with confidence, takes his ſtation in the capital of the United States, being fully perſuaded, that in proportion to his merits, he will receive the patronage of the public. JOHN FENNO.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 28, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 31ſt day of December next incluſive, for the building of a LIGHT HOUSE, nearly of the dimenſions propoſed by the late Commiſſioners of Virginia and Maryland, upon the lot of land on Cape Henry, in the County of Princeſs Ann, and State of Virginia, lately ceded for that purpoſe to the United States. It is deſired, that the propoſals may leave the election, whether the building above the foundation ſhall be of brick or ſtone, and as the coſt and charges of thoſe materials vary, it is expected, that a correſponding difference will be made in the terms offered.

The foundation of the Light-Houſe is to be of ſtone, and ſunk to the depth of thirteen feet below the water table, over the top of which the pavement is to be laid. The diameter thereof is to be twenty ſeven feet ſix inches, with a vacancy of about nine feet in the centre.

The diameter of the baſe is to be twenty ſix feet, at which place the thickneſs of the walls is to be ſix feet. The height from the bottom of the water table to the top of the ſtone work is to be ſeventy two feet, where the diameter is to be ſixteen feet ſix inches, and the thickneſs of the walls three feet. The form is to be an octagon, having three windows in the eaſt, and four in the weſt. If it be built of brick, it is to be faced with the glaſſy kind, if of ſtone, it is to be faced with hewn or hammer-dreſſed ſtone.

On the top of the ſtone work is to be a floor of joiſts, bedded therein, planked over and covered with copper, extending about two feet eight inches beyond the wall, thereby forming an eve, which is to be finiſhed with a cornice, the whole having a deſcent from the centre ſufficient to throw off the water.

The lanthorn is to be ſupported by eight poſts of wrought Iron of three inches ſquare and twenty feet in length, ten feet of which are to be wrought into the ſtone wall on the inner part at each corner. The diameter of it is to be ten feet, leaving a platform on the outſide thereof of about ſix feet in width. All the work above this is to be of iron and copper. The lanthorn is to be ten feet high, having a ſemicircular roof of five feet more, with iron rafters covered with copper. The whole ſpace between the poſts ſupporting the lanthorn, is to be occupied by the faſhes, which are to be made of iron, each faſh is to have twenty-eight panes of glaſs, twelve by fourteen inches. One of the faſhes on the ſouth weſt ſide is to be hung with hinges for a door to go out upon the platform, from the outer part of which to the roof of the lanthorn is to be a frame of iron covered with a net work of ſtrong braſs wire, to preſerve the glaſs from injuries by hail and flights of birds in the night.

The rafters of the lanthorn are to be well faſtened to an iron hoop, over which is a copper funnel, through which the ſmoke may paſs into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons. This head is to be ſo placed as to be turned by a large vane on the ſpire above it, that the hole for venting the ſmoke may always be to the leeward. Eight dormant ventilators of ſix inches diameter are to be fixed in the roof of the lanthorn.

A cloſe ſtove is to be provided and fixed in the lanthorn, which is to be furniſhed with eight lamps, each capable of containing ſix quarts, hung in two tiers over each other tranſverſely. There are to be ſix flights of ſtairs to aſcend to the lanthorn, the entrance to which is to be by a door covered with copper. The building is to be furniſhed with two conductors, to ſecure it from the effects of lightning.

A frame houſe is to be built for the keeper, twenty feet ſquare, two ſtories high, with a frame kitchen; the whole to be finiſhed with lath and plaiſter.

A vault for the ſtorage and ſafe keeping of the oil is to be built of ſtone at a convenient diſtance, twelve feet wide, and twenty in length. It is to be arched, and covered with earth or ſand, over which a ſhed is to be built, and it is to be furniſhed with eight ſtrong cedar ciſterns with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons of oil. The entrance is to be ſecured by a ſtrong door.

Good ſecurity for the faithful performance of the contract will be expected. Payments on account will be made at proper ſtages of the work, and the balance will be paid on its completion: or, if a ſuitable difference ſhould be made in the terms, caſh will be advanced for the purchaſe of materials and proviſions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making proviſion for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and thoſe iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of accounts in the ſeveral States, will be receivable only at the Treaſury and by the reſpective Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were reſpectively iſſued. The Certificates iſſued by the Regiſter of the Treaſury, by the Pay Maſter General and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of the Accounts of the Quarter Maſter's, Commiſſary's, Hoſpital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Intereſt, and Bills of Old Emiſſion, will be receivable indiſcriminately at the Treaſury and by the Commiſſioners of all the States. The ſituation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater ſecurity of the public againſt impoſitions by forged or counterfeit paper, and which the ſlaideta have been adopted from the ſame conſideration for the execution of the buſineſs are ſuch, that it will give facility and diſpatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Regiſter of the Treaſury and of the Paymaſter General, and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commiſſioners of the five Departments above mentioned, are made in the firſt inſtance at the Treaſury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and Certificates iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of Accounts in the reſpective States, are made in like manner to the Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were iſſued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any Office that the Proprietors of theſe Certificates may deſire.

PURSUANT to a Reſolve or act of Congreſs of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the deſtruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of January 1780, the houſe occupied by the ſubſcriber in Market-Street, Philadelphia, took fire and was conſumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. liſt below, all which were deſtroyed by the ſaid fire: Therefore if any perſon, hath any objection why the ſaid Certificates ſhould not be renewed, agreeable to the reſolves of Congreſs, they muſt make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates deſtroyed in the houſe of John Holker on the 2d day of January 1780.

1778.	No.			Dols.
March 13.	1636	1	Samuel Cooke, jun. New-York,	600
	1673	1	ditto. do.	600
			Dollars,	1200.

In teſtimony whereof I have ſigned the preſent for publication. HOLKER.

New-York, July 26th, 1790.

☞ *SUBSCRIBERS in the City and State of New-York—and to the Eaſtward as far as Boſton, will pleaſe to pay their arrearages to Mr.* P. Wetmore, *at the Poſt-Office, New-York—who will alſo receive ſubſcriptions for the Gazette.*